CLAIMS:

1. A process for preparing monoclonal antibodies, comprising:

rendering an animal tolerant to an eukaryotic cell in a first state;

detecting said tolerant animal;

immunizing said tolerant animal, by injection of the eukaryotic cell in a second state carrying a neo-antigen or a non-self antigen;

fusing B cells of said immunized mice with a myeloma cell line; and

selecting the hybridoma expressing antibodies against said neo-antigen or non-self antigen.

2. The process of Claim 1, further comprising:

(f) optionally culturing the selected hybridoma and purifying the monoclonal antibodies.

3. The process of claim 1, wherein said neo-antigen or non-self antigen is selected from the group consisting bacterial, fungi, parasitic, and cancer antigens and any antigen and used by the normal or pathological development of the cell.

4. The process of Claim 1, wherein the antibodies are further humanized.

5. A monoclonal antibody susceptible to be prepared by the process of Claim 1.

6. The monoclonal antibody of Claim 5, wherein said antibody is further humanized.

7. A native or conformational antigen capable of reacting with a monoclonal antibody produced by the process according to Claim 1.

8. A process for screening an active molecule capable of reacting specifically with a monoclonal antibody according to Claim 5.

9. A process for selecting a native or conformational antigen, comprising:

(a) rendering an animal tolerant to an eukaryotic cell in a first state;

(b) detecting said tolerant animal;

(c) immunizing said tolerant animal, by injecting said eukaryotic cell in a second state carrying a neo-antigen or a non-self antigen;

(d) preparing an hybridoma against said neo-antigen or non-self antigen;

(e) selecting the hybridoma expressing antibodies against said neo-antigen or non-self antigen;

(f) contacting the monoclonal antibody produced by the hybridoma of (e) with an antigenic preparation; and

(g) selecting the complex formed between said monoclonal antibody and the conformational native antigen of interests.

10. The process of Claim 9, further comprising:

revealing the complex; and

optionally, separating the antibody from the conformational antigen from the complex.

11. The process of Claim 9, wherein said neo-antigen or non-self antigen is selected from the group consisting of bacteria, fungi, parasitic, fungal, cancer antigens and any antigen induced by the normal or pathological development of the cell.

12. An active molecule according to Claim 7, which is a component for a diagnostic detection of the presence or absence of antibodies in a serum of an animal, including human.

13. An active molecule according to Claim 7, which can compete with the neo or non-self antigen of the virus, the bacteria, the fungi, the parasite or the cancer present at the surface of cells or induced by the normal or pathological development of the cell.

14. An active molecule according to Claim 7, capable of inducing an immune response *in vivo* or *in vitro* against a bacterial or viral or parasite infection, against a cancer or any pathological development of the cell inducing neo-antigen development.

15. Use of the antibody according to claim 5 in the preparation of a composition for the immunization or the treatment of a human or an animal for a virus, bacteria, fungi or parasite infection or cancer.

16. Use of the antibody according to claim 5 in the preparation of a composition for diagnosing a viral, bacterial, parasite, fungal, infection, a cancer or any development of the cell inducing neo-antigen development.

17. A process for targeting eukaryotic cells carrying a neo-antigen or a non-self antigen wherein said process uses monoclonal antibodies directed against said neo-antigen or non-self antigen obtained by the process of Claim 1.

18. The process of Claim 16 or 17, wherein said monoclonal antibodies are further labeled.

19. The process of Claim 17, wherein said monoclonal antibodies are further coupled to a molecule toxic for the targeted cells.

20. The hybridoma Pf 26G1/B4 deposited at Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (CNCM) on February 23, 2001, under accession number I-2635.

21. The hybridoma Pf 26G1/C10 deposited at Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (CNCM) on February 23, 2001, under accession number I-2636.

22. A process for screening active molecule capable of reacting specifically with the conformational, native, poorly immunogenic, minor antigen obtained by the process of Claim 9.

23. A process according to Claim 1, wherein the frequency of obtained hybridoma cell lines having the property of recognizing selectively a conformational antigen or a native antigen is up to 200 times greater than hybridoma cell lines obtained by classical techniques.

24. A hybridoma which secretes an antibody having the same epitope specificity as the antibody produced by hybridoma Pf 26G1/B4 deposited at Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (CNCM) on February 23, 2001, under accession number I-2635.

25. A hybridoma which secretes an antibody having the same epitope specificity as the antibody produced by hybridoma Pf 26G1/C10 deposited at Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes (CNCM) on February 23, 2001, under accession number I-2636.

26. A hybridoma susceptible to be obtain with step (e) of the process according to claim 1 or to claim 9.

27. A process according to claim 1 or to claim 2, in which the animal is a mouse.

28. A conformational antigen selected and characterized by its capacity to react with monoclonal antibody obtained by a process which is 200 uptimes greater successful than classical process to obtain similar hybridoma.

29. Kit for the detection of antigens, comprising at least a monoclonal antibody obtained by the process of claim 1.